



NATIONAL NOMINATION!!
FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,
Martin Van Buren,
OF NEW YORK,
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Richard M. Johnson,
OF KENTUCKY.
FOR GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY,
Matthews Flournoy,
Of Fayette County.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
Elijah Hise,
Of Logan County.

KENTUCKY ELECTORAL TICKET
SENATORIAL ELECTORS,
THOMPSON WARD, Greenup county.
WM. T. WILLIS, Greene
CONGRESSIONAL ELECTORS:
1st Dis. Chittenden Lyon of Caldwell.
2d " F C Sharp of Christian.
3d Jas. B. Donaldson, of Warren.
4th Rhodes Garth, of Wayne.
5th Joseph Haskin, of Mercer.
6th Gen. Elias Barbee, of Green.
7th, Jesse Abell, of Marion.
8th Patrick H. Pope, of Jefferson.
9th Alexander Lackey, of Floyd.
10th Ben. Taylor, of Fayette.
11th Thomas Marshall, of Lewis.
12th Nicholas D. Coleman, of Mason.
13th Lewis Sanders, Sr. of Gallatin.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.
NO. IV.

One of the devices of the opposers of truth in all ages, has been to manufacture some opprobrious epithet or name, and endeavor to attach it with its opprobrium to the party or the principle which they found themselves unable to oppose by truth or argument. When Wesley and his pious converts set about a reformation of the abuses which they discovered in the church of England, the opposers of their praiseworthy and pious design threw the then opprobrious name of "Methodist" after them, and thus it continues to be to the present day, even by such as would be thought to possess all wisdom, science, and erudition.

But we beg these persons to consider that names do not alter things, and that "an honest man" is as much "the noblest work of God" under a title of reproachful epithets, as when in the full tide of popular favor—and for the very reason that he is still "an honest man." Yet that even an honest man may imbibed erroneous sentiments, and be led far from the path of truth into the mazes of error and falsehood is admitted, but the inquiry would then arise in the breasts of such as desired his reformation, are obnoxious and opprobrious the better arguments by which to reclaim him from his aberrations? If it be any gratification to our opposers to denigrate us as "STEAM DOCTORS," we will cheerfully accept the title, provided they will in return, condescendingly stoop from the lofty pinnacle of their scientific elevation, and show us either by argument or demonstration, that our "opinion" is false. But we wish to remind them at the start that neither ridicule, nor dogmatism will be admitted as proof in this matter.

Having lived with physicians of some note to our 23d year, we acknowledge our predilections to have been strong in favor of the heroic practice, and our prejudices great against the *botanic*. Long and severe was the struggle between education and experienced truth.

And even now could we be convinced that the thousand evils which, within forty years past, have come under our own observation, and which we believe to have been produced by the administration of *medicinal poisons*, were the effects of some other cause, our mind would feel great relief from that conviction. It would also be a source of much gratification, by relieving us from a conscientious conviction of duty in our present pursuit of endeavoring to open the eyes of our fellow men to the deleterious, the *dolorous* effects of poisons, both mineral and vegetable, in their administration to the afflicted under the specious yet false title of medicines. There is a natural desire in every well constituted mind to obtain and retain the approbation, the good will, the friendship of his fellow-man; and there is an innate dislike to being unpopular. Even the holy prophet Elijah experienced this when, under the impression that all men were against him, and that he was the only worshipper of the living and true God, he prayed for death to release him from his most unpleasant situation.

But, did Elijah feel any disposition to compromise the truth, turn with the current, and float on the tide of popular favor? Not so! Rather will he travel forty days and forty nights in the wilderness, without an associate, or receive his food from the beak of the sable raven.

And if this man, who on a late occasion, condescendingly stooped to class horse racers, horse thieves, gamblers, medical reformers, and steam doctors together, and in the plenitude of his self-sufficiency, passed sentence on the whole, thinks that he shall thereby cause the votaries of truth to desert his standard or succumb to pride, prejudice, and falsehood, he will find himself mistaken. "This true steam doctors" do not consider themselves highly honored by any portion of the classification. But they have the consolation of reflecting that from the days of our Saviour, infidels have ever resorted to meanness and low subterfuge in opposing truth, while error can be easily overturned by argument; and we feel no wish to imitate our antagonists by condescending to low invective and improper classifications; being willing to yield to them the need of honor thus acquired.

ANON.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

[PUBLIC, No. 53.]

AN ACT making additional appropriations for the Delaware breakwater, and for certain harbors, and removing obstructions in and at the mouths of certain rivers, and for other purposes, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not other-

wise appropriated, for carrying on and completing certain works heretofore commenced, viz:—

For continuing the Delaware breakwater, one hundred thousand dollars.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor of Chicago Illinois, thirty-two thousand dollars.

For continuing the improvement of Big Sodus bay, twelve thousand six hundred dollars.

For the continuation of the works for the preservation of the beach at Provincetown harbor, Massachusetts, four thousand four hundred dollars.

For the continuation of the works for the preservation of Plymouth beach Massachusetts, five hundred dollars.

For the continuation of the works at the harbor near the mouth of the river Raisin, Michigan Territory, fifteen thousand dollars.

For continuing the removal of obstructions at Black river, Ohio, six thousand six hundred and sixty dollars.

For continuing the permanent improvement of Cleveland harbor, Ohio, fifteen thousand dollars.

For continuing the removal of obstructions at Grand river, Ohio, six thousand dollars.

For continuing the removal of obstructions at Cunningham creek, Ohio, one thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For continuing the removal of obstructions at Conneaut creek, Ohio, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor of Presque Isle, Pennsylvania, according to Colonel Totten's recommendation, fifteen thousand dollars.

For continuing the improvement at Dunkirk harbor, New York, eleven thousand dollars.

For a dredging machine on Lake Erie, eight thousand dollars.

For continuing the works at the mouth of Genesee river, New York, twenty thousand dollars.

For continuing the pier and mole at Oswego harbor, New York, twenty thousand dollars.

For continuing the pier at Kennebunk, Maine, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For continuing the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson river, above and below Albany, in the State of New York, one hundred thousand dollars, to be expended according to the plan and estimate recommended by the Secretary of War.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor of New Castle, Delaware, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For continuing the removal of obstructions at Ocracoke inlet, North Carolina, nine thousand dollars.

For continuing the improvement of the navigation of the Cape Fear river, below Wilmington, North Carolina, twenty thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio river, between Pittsburg, and the falls of the Ohio, twenty thousand dollars, which, together with the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this purpose by the act of the third of March, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be expended by direction of the Secretary of War, under the superintendence of the officers of the engineer corps heretofore employed on that service.

For the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers from Louisville to New Orleans, sixty thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the Mississippi river, above the mouth of the Ohio river, and for the Missouri river forty thousand dollars, to be expended in such manner and for the removal of such obstructions as the Secretary of War shall direct.

For continuing the removal of obstructions in Red river, Louisiana, and Territory of Arkansas, forty thousand eight hundred dollars.

For constructing a boat to prevent a new accumulation of obstruction in said river, within the old limits of the Great Raft, so called, fifteen thousand dollars, and the additional sum of fifteen thousand dollars to work and support the same.

For continuing the improvement of the Cumberland river, in Kentucky and Tennessee, twenty thousand dollars.

For continuing the removal of obstructions in the Chipola river, in the Territory of Florida, four thousand dollars.

For completing the inland channel between St. Mary's and St. John's in the Territory of Florida, in addition to unexpended appropriations, according to the estimate of the Engineer Department, five thousand dollars.

For continuing the removal of obstructions in, and improving the navigation of the Escambia river, in the Territory of Florida, five thousand five hundred dollars.

For further improvements at the mouth of Huron river, in the State of Ohio, four thousand three hundred dollars.

And the following sums, necessary to close accounts, in the office of the Third Auditor, viz:

For removing obstructions at Cunningham creek, Ohio, thirty-two dollars and thirty-six cents.

For completing the pier at La Plaisance bay, Michigan Territory, three hundred and twenty-three dollars and fifteen cents.

For removing obstructions at Cleveland harbor, Ohio, six dollars and fifty-nine cents.

For repairing breach in the peninsula, at Presque Isle, one hundred and twenty-two dollars and eighty cents.

For erecting a beacon light at Erie Pennsylvania, sixty-nine dollars and sixty-nine cents.

For erecting a light-house at Buffalo

New York, four hundred and ninety-four dollars and seventy-eight cents.

For improvement of the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers from Pittsburg to New Orleans, under the act of second of March, eighteen hundred thirty-one, seventeen thousand eight hundred dollars and five cents.

For defraying the expenses incidental to making examinations and surveys, under the act of the thirtieth of April, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, of which sum five thousand dollars shall be appropriated and applied to Geological and Mineralogical surveys and researches in the Indian country on the public lands and in the Territories of the United States, thirty thousand dollars.

JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
M. VAN BUREN,
Vice President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.
APPROVED, July 2d, 1836.
ANDREW JACKSON.

[PUBLIC—No. 54.]

AN ACT to extend the charters of certain Banks in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the charters of the several Banks herein enumerated, namely: the Union Bank, and Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Georgetown; The Bank of the Metropolis, Patriotic Bank of Washington, and Bank of Washington, in the city of Washington; and the Farmers Bank of Alexandria, and Bank of Potomac, in the Town of Alexandria, be, and the same are hereby, extended till the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

APPROVED, July 2d, 1836.

[PUBLIC, No. 55.]

AN ACT regulating the terms of the superior courts of the middle district of Florida, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an act entitled "An act to alter and change the terms of the superior court for the middle district of Florida," passed by the Governor and Legislative Council of said Territory, and approved February twelfth, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, be, and the same is hereby, approved, so far as it does not interfere with the terms of the court directed to be holden in the county of Franklin, which has been annexed to the said middle district.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That if, in any prosecution for piracy, or any other criminal offence against the laws of the United States, or of the Territory of Florida, it shall be found impracticable to obtain a sufficient number of jurors for the trial of any person or persons charged with said criminal offences in the southern judicial district of Florida, it shall be lawful for the judge to send said person or persons, with the indictment and other papers, to the eastern or middle district for trial, and to take recognizances from the witnesses to appear in the said eastern or middle district, in the same manner as he is empowered by law to do in the district of which he is the judge.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That an act to amend the act entitled "An act incorporating the town of Appalachicola," approved twelfth of February, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and "An act to change the county seat of the county of Franklin," passed January fourteenth and approved January seventeenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, be, and the same are hereby, annulled.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That so much of the act of the Legislative Council as directs a superior court for the southern judicial district at Indian Key be, and the same is hereby, annulled.

APPROVED, July 2d, 1836.

[PUBLIC—No. 56.]

AN ACT for laying off the towns of Fort Madison and Burlington, in the county of Des Moines, and the towns of Bellevue, Du Buque, and Peru, in the county of Du Buque, Territory of Wisconsin, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the tracts of land in the Territory of Wisconsin including the towns of Fort Madison and Burlington, in the county of Des Moines; Bellevue, Du Buque, and Peru, in the county of Du Buque; and Mineral Point, in the county of Iowa, shall, under the direction of the Surveyor of the public lands be laid off into town lots, streets, avenues, and the lots for public use called the public squares, and into outlots having regard to the lots and streets already surveyed, in such manner and of such dimensions as he may think proper for the public good and the equitable rights of the settlers and occupants of the said towns: Provided, That the tracts of land so to be laid off into town lots, &c., shall not exceed the quantity of one entire section, nor the town-lots one-half of an acre; nor shall the out-lots exceed the quantity of four acres each. When the survey of the lots shall be completed, a plat thereof shall be returned to the Secretary of the Treasury, and within six months thereafter the lots shall be offered to the highest bidder, at public sale, under the direction of the President of the United States, and at such other times as he shall think proper: Provided, That no town-lots shall be sold for a sum less than five dollars. And provided, further, That a quantity of land of proper width, on the river banks at the towns of Fort

Madison, Bellevue, Burlington, Du Buque, and Peru, and running with the said rivers the whole length of said towns, shall be reserved from sale, (as shall also the public squares,) for public use, and remain forever for public use, as public highways and for other public uses.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said Surveyor to class the lots already surveyed in the said towns of Fort Madison, Burlington, Bellevue, Du Buque, Peru, and Mineral Point, into three classes, according to the relative value thereof, on account of situation and eligibility, for business, without regard, however, to the improvements made thereon; and previous to the sale of said lots as aforesaid, each and every person or persons, or his, her, or their legal representatives, who shall heretofore have obtained from the agent of the United States a permit to occupy any lot or lots in the said towns, or who shall have, by building or enclosure, actually occupied or improved any lot or lots in the said towns, or within the tracts of land hereby authorized to be laid off into lots, shall be permitted to purchase such lot or lots by paying therefor, in cash, if the same fall within the first class as aforesaid, at the rate of forty dollars per acre; if within the second class, at the rate of twenty dollars per acre; and if within the third class, at the rate of ten dollars per acre: Provided, That no one of the persons aforesaid shall be permitted to purchase, by authority of this section, more than one acre of ground, to embrace improvements already made.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the sum of three thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expenses of surveying the lands covering the said towns of Fort Madison, Burlington, Bellevue, Du Buque, Peru, and Mineral point.

APPROVED, July 2d, 1836.

AN ACT granting half pay to widows or orphans where their husbands and fathers have died of wounds received in the military service of the United States in certain cases, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private of the militia, including rangers, sea fencibles, and volunteers, shall have died while in the service of the U. States, since the twentieth of April, eighteen hundred and eighteen or who shall have died in consequence of a wound received whilst in the service, since the day aforesaid, and shall have left a widow, or, if no widow, a child or children under sixteen years of age, such widow, or, if no widow, such child or children, shall be entitled to receive half the monthly pay to which the deceased was entitled at the time of his death or receiving such wound, for and during the term of five years; and in case of death or marriage of said widow before the expiration of said five years, the half pay for the remainder of the time shall go to the said decedent: Provided That the half pay aforesaid shall be half the monthly pay of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the infantry of the regular army, and no more. Provided, also, That no greater sum shall be allowed to the widow, or the child or children of any officer than the half pay of a lieutenant colonel.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That if any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, soldier, Indian spy, mariner or marine, whose services during the revolutionary war was such as is specified in the act passed the seventh day of June eighteen hundred and thirty-two, entitled "An act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution," have died since the fourth day of March eighteen hundred and thirty-one, and before the date of said act, the amount of pension which would have accrued from the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, to the time of his death, and become payable to him by virtue of that act, if he had survived the passage thereof, shall be paid to his widow; and if he left no widow, to his children, in the manner prescribed in the act hereby amended.

SECTION 3. And be it further enacted, That if any person who served in the war of the revolution, in the manner specified in the act passed the seventh day of June eighteen hundred and thirty-two, entitled "An act supplementary to an act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution," who have died leaving a widow whose marriage took place before the expiration of the last period of his service, such widow shall be entitled to receive, during the time she may remain unmarried, the annuity or pension which might have been allowed to her husband, by virtue of the act aforesaid, if living at the time it was passed.

SECTION 4. And be it further enacted, That any pledge, mortgage, sale, assignment, or transfer of any right, claim, or interest in any money or half pay granted by this act, shall be utterly void and of no effect, each person acting for and in behalf of any one, entitled to money under this act, shall take and subscribe an oath to be adminis-

tered by the proper accounting officer, and retained by him and put on file, before a warrant shall be delivered to him, that he has no interest in said money by any pledge, mortgage, sale assignment or transfer, and that he does not know or believe that the same has been so disposed of to any person whatever.

SECTION 5. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War shall adopt such forms of evidence, in applications under this act, as the President of the United States shall prescribe.

APPROVED, July 4th, 1836.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Pension Office, July 9, 1836.

In order to carry into effect the act of Congress of the 4th of July, 1836, entitled "An act granting half pay to the widows or orphans where their husbands and fathers have died of wounds, received in the military service of the U. States, in certain cases, and for other purposes," the following rules have been prescribed by the President of the United States, and adopted by the Secretary of War; and they are now published for the information of applicants under that law.

1. Applicants under the first section of the act must produce the best proof of the nature of the case will allow, as to the service of the deceased officer or soldier; the time when he died, and the supposed cause of his disease. It must be clearly shown in what company and regiment or corps he served, and the grade he held. Such proof must be had, either from the records of the War Department, the muster rolls, the testimony of commissioned officers, or the affidavits of persons of known respectability. From similar sources evidence must be derived as to the period and cause of the death of the officer and soldier.

2. The legality of the marriage, the name of the widow, with those of her children, who may have been under sixteen years of age on the time of the father's decease, with the State or Territory and county in which she and they reside, should be established. The legality of the marriage may be ascertained by the certificate of the clergyman who joined them in wedlock, or the testimony of respectable persons having knowledge of the fact. The age and number of children may be ascertained by the deposition of the mother, accompanied by the testimony of respectable persons having knowledge of them, or by transcripts from the parish registers, duly authenticated. The widow at the time of allowing the half pay, or placing her name on the list of it, must show that she has not again married; and must moreover repeat this at the time of receiving each and every payment thereof, because in case of her marrying again, the half pay to her ceases, and the half pay for the remainder of the time shall go to the child or children of the decedent. This may be done by the affidavits of respectable persons having knowledge of the case.

3. In cases where there are children and no widow, their guardian will of course act for them; establish their claims as prescribed in the foregoing regulations, and receive their stipends for them.

4. Applicants under the second section of the law will make a declaration before a court of record, setting forth according to the best of her or their knowledge or belief, the names and rank of the field and company officers; the day (if possible) and the month and year when the claimant's husband or father (as the case may be) entered the service and the time when he left the same; and if under more than one engagement, the claimant must specify the particular periods and the rank and names of the officers under whom the service was performed; the town or country, and State, in which the claimant's husband or father resided when he entered the service—whether he was drafted, was a volunteer or substitute; the battles, if any, in which he was engaged; the country through which he marched, with such other particulars as may be useful in the investigation of the claim; and also, if the fact be so, that the claimant has no documentary evidence in support of the claim.

5. The same description of proof as to the relationship of the claimant to the deceased officer or soldier will be required as the rule under the first section points out.

6. Claimants under the 3d section of the law must not only produce such proof as the foregoing regulations direct, in relation to widows' claims, but they must in all cases, as an indispensable requisite, show when they were legally married to the deceased officer or soldier, on account of whose services the claim is presented, and that the marriage took place before the last term of service of the husband expired. They must also prove that they were never afterwards married.

7. In a case where the service of the deceased officer or soldier is clearly proved, by record or documentary evidence, or the affidavit of a commissioned officer, showing the grade and length of service of the deceased, the particulars in relation to the service are not required to be set forth in the claimant's declaration, except so far as to show that the claimant or claimants is, or are, the widow or children of the deceased.

8. The claimant must in every case where there is no record or documentary proof of the revolutionary service of the deceased officer or soldier, produce the testimony of at least one credible witness. Traditional evidence will be deemed useful in every such case.

9. Applicants unable to appear in court by reason of bodily infirmity, may make the declaration before required, before a judge or justice of a Court of Record of the county in which the applicant resides, and the judge or justice will certify that the applicant cannot, from bodily infirmity, attend the court.

10. Whenever any official act is required to be done by a judge or justice of a Court of Record, or by a Justice of the Peace, the certificate of the Secretary of State or of the Territory, or of the proper clerk of the court or county, under his seal of office, will be annexed, stating that such a person is a judge or justice of a Court of Record, or a Justice of the Peace, and that the signature annexed is his genuine signature.

11. The widows of those who served in the navy or as Indian spies, will produce proof, as nearly as may be, conformably to the preceding regulations, and authenticated in a similar manner, with such variations as the different nature of the service may require.

12. The form prescribed for claimants under the 3d section of the act will be observed by every other description of claimants, so far as the same may be applicable to their cases. The Judge or Justice who may administer an oath, must in every instance certify to the credibility of the affiant.

13. In every case in which the deceased officer or soldier was a pensioner, the fact should be so stated, and the deceased pensioner so described as to enable the Department to refer immediately to the evidence upon which he was pensioned, and thus facilitate the investigation of the claim of his widow or children. JAMES L. EDWARDS,
Commissioner of Pensions.

DECLARATION.

In order to obtain the benefit of the 3d section of the act of Congress of the 4th July, 1836.

State, Territory, or District of ss.
On this day of personally appeared before me, of the A. B. a resident of in the county of and State, Territory, or District of, aged years, who, being first duly sworn according to law, doth, on her oath, make the following declaration, in order to obtain the benefit of the provision made by the act of Congress, passed July 4, 1836. That she is the widow of who was a [here insert the rank the husband held in the army, navy, or militia, as the case may be, and specify the service performed, as directed in rule No. 4 of these regulations.]

She further declares that she was married to the said on the day of, in the year seventeen hundred and that her husband, the aforesaid, died on the day of; and that she has remained a widow ever since that period, as will more fully appear by reference to the proof hereto annexed.

Sworn to and subscribed on the day and year above written, before me, July 11

Printers of the laws of the United States are requested to publish the foregoing advertisement for two weeks in each of their respective papers; and send their accounts to the Pension Office for settlement.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Judge of the Eastern Circuit Court, in Chancery, rendered by consent of the parties, at the March term, 1836, in the cases pending therein, of *George McDonald and George Norton, against J. Venable's heirs, and the Bank of the United States, against McDonald and others*, I shall sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder, the following property, viz:

Slaves—Dick, Lewis, Charles, Dinah, Nelly, Mary, Amy and Alsey, and their increase.

313 ACRES of land in Fayette county on Hickman creek, 8 miles from Lexington on the Tates' creek road, on which A. Venable formerly resided, including 100 acres later in possession of James Venable, or so much thereof as will be necessary to pay the several debts provided for in said decree.

The Sale will take place on said farm, on Tuesday the 13th September, 1836, at 12 o'clock, m.

Cash in hand will be required for the slaves.— One third of the purchase money of the land to be paid in hand, the balance in three instalments at six, twelve, and eighteen months, with interest from date, the purchaser to give bonds payable to the commissioner, with security to be approved by him, upon the payment of which he will execute a deed to the purchaser or his assignee with warranty against all parties to this suit.

JOHN M. MCALLA, Comr.
Lexington, July 23, 1836.

At the same time and place,

Will be sold to the highest bidder, the following articles, viz:

10 Horses,
40 Mules,
7 Cows and Heifers,
1 Yoke of Oxen,
50 Hogs,
Farming Utensils,
Wagon and Gear,
Cart and Gear.

Terms of Sale, for the Mules, cash in hand, for the remainder, a credit of twelve months for all sums over \$5; the purchasers giving bonds with approved security. 41-tds

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
HAT MANUFACTORY.

COT-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken his brother, HIRSH SHAW, into partnership. The business in future will be conducted at the old stand, north corner of Main and main-cross streets, under the name of

N. & H. SHAW,
Where one or both of them may always be found to wait on those that give them a call.

They have on hand, and will continue to keep, an excellent assortment of all kinds of HATS, and will sell on as accommodating terms as any house in the city.

NAT. SHAW.

Lex. June 6, 1836. 36-11.
N. B. Those having unsettled accounts, will please call and settle them with either of us.
N. S.

LEXINGTON.

THURSDAY AUG. 4. 1836.

The general election throughout Kentucky, terminated yesterday and we give returns from such counties as heard from. Fayette is the only County whose return is completed.—Some of the others are of the first day only, and at different periods during the election, and we only intended to give a general idea of how things are like to terminate. We cannot speak with confidence of the result, but it will be observed that the strong whig counties have not polled such majorities as they were wont to do. At the last gubernatorial election, Fayette gave a white majority of upwards of 800 yet Breckinridge, the jackson candidate, was elected governor. Upon the whole we consider the prospect for the election of Flournoy and Hise by no means desperate.

The election in this city has been conducted with more harmony and good feeling between the parties, than any we have witnessed for years. In fact, all efforts of the prominent Whigs, were unable to get up an excitement.

ELECTION RETURNS.

COUNTIES.	FLOURNOY.	HISE.	WICKLIFFE.
Fayette, 1st day,	502	1041	510
Franklin, 1st day,	384	221	391
Anderson, 1st day,	395	369	397
Mason, 1st day,	267	43	255
Bourbon, 1st day—Paris 70	105	289	85
Louisville, 1st day,	243	72	243
Scott 1st day,	401	737	374
Grant 1st day,	371	199	329
Woodford, 1st day,	57	63	55
Shelby, 1st day,	110	362	105
Clark, 1st day,	105	389	106
Montgomery 1st day,	341	241	499
Bath, 1st day—e. h.	161	231	168
Lincoln, 1st day,	230	168	234
Mercer, 1st (Daville pre) 21	103	317	109
Jessamine,	131	23	125
Madison, 24 day,	362	376	274
Jefferson,	271	655	288

REPRESENTATIVES. Fayette.—Robert Wickliffe, jr. Wm. Rodes, Henry Daniel. Scott.—Stevenson, Pratt. Shelby.—Bullock, Shannon. Franklin.—Crockett, Cyrus Wingate, Senator. Jessamine.—Tucker Woodson.

A dinner was given to the Hon. Judge Hickey by the Lexington Bar, on Saturday last, in testimony of the respect entertained for him. It is understood the Judge intends to spend the ensuing winter in the South.

A sign. A. W. P. Parker, Esq. a native of this city, who has for some time edited the Port Gibson Correspondent, a Whig paper, has relinquished the Editorial chair.

A report from General Jessup to the Adjutant General, of 12th July, says: "We secured by the aid of the chiefs, about 500 Indians, which, with those taken by General Patterson, and about 60 taken yesterday, make upwards of 900 of the 1300 who had dispersed."

The wheat crops in Virginia, are represented, by the Richmond Enquirer, as being even worse than anticipated.

CIVILITIES. The officers of the United States Frigate gave a splendid ball in New York, to the officers of the French frigate Artémise, who returned the civility, by giving a similar ball, on board their vessel.

The experiment of wooden pavements has succeeded to the satisfaction of the N. Y. corporation, and the whole of Broadway has been ordered to be thus paved. The corporation at Cincinnati has ordered some experiments of paving with wood to be made, whilst the corporation of Lexington still perseveres in killing the inhabitants and destroying the merchandise with the McAdamsized rock, and will listen to no admonitions on the subject.

The Northern Bank of Kentucky has been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as a Deposit Bank.

A Paris (France) paper gives a Constantinople date of May 11, in which mention is made of a melancholy event having taken place at the Turkish capital, and which was likely to have proved a serious piece of business. The occurrence was, a Mr. Churchill, an English merchant, whilst amusing himself with his gun in the neighborhood of the city, a shot from his gun accidentally struck the leg of a Turkish child, for which he was bastinadoed and afterwards thrown into prison with the most infamous criminals, by the Sultan. The English Ambassador demanded his immediate liberation, which was refused, the Turkish minister was then informed, that if in 24 hours he did not receive satisfaction, he would break off all communication with that government. A letter of a later date states that Mr. Churchill has been set at liberty.

Eleventh hour men. The Lexington Intelligencer, which held off, from hoisting the Clarke flag, as long as it could without running against the fiat of Mr. Clay, has at last blustered forth in favor of the Judge—and, to make up for lost time, issued on Tuesday, the most vociferous calls "to the polls." Nor did that print join heartily in support of General Harrison, until it had received the same cue. After the battle was over—after it was clearly ascertained that Messrs. Wickliffe, Rodes and Daniel would be returned as representatives from Fayette;

then out comes the Intelligencer, as brave as Caesar—charges the Gazette with having done injustice to Mr. Wickliffe, and for the first time, puffs him.

Not satisfied with the dust, endeavored to be cast in the eyes of Wickliffe's friends, the same paper has promised, in the following article to furnish proof of the misstatements of the Gazette.

Here is the article from the Intelligencer:

From the Lexington Intelligencer. The Gazette yesterday charges the friends of the charter with having violated a pledge to co-operate with the opponents of the charter in devising and procuring amendments to it. The charge is groundless. The Editor of the Gazette knew when he put forth that charge, that the prominent friends of the charter, in fulfillment of their promise, had taken the initiative in this business, and that the reason why it had not yet been fully accomplished as agreed, is the want of the promised co-operation of his own party. Let him deny this, and the proof will not be long wanting.

Now, the Editor of the Gazette thus publicly denies the Statement: If the prominent friends of the charter took any initiative towards its amendment, since the vote of the citizens was favorable to the charter, it is entirely unknown to the Editor of the Gazette; nor does he believe any such has been taken. Now Mr. C. for your promised proofs.

Since the above was written we have conversed with the president of the city council, who states, that a meeting of the prominent friends of the charter was held in June, and that one of the meetings was deputed to communicate the fact to Gen. McColla, who upon receiving the information, said he was glad of it, and there the initiative of this business terminated. We have now seen Gen. McColla, who informed us, that he did not receive it as a communication from a committee, although he stated to his informant that he would communicate it to some of the prominent friends of amendments to the charter, which, however, he had not done.

We are further authorized to say to the friends of the present city charter, that however some of the friends of reform may have doubted their sincerity, yet, that if they are sincere, the friends of reform are at all times ready to meet them in sincerity and truth, and endeavor to remove as far as practicable, the obnoxious portions of the charter. For ourselves, we are radical, but could be induced to a compromise; yet after the signal defeat which we have met, we could not consistently make the first move.

The Cincinnati Whig of Monday, contains the particulars of the mob on Saturday night. One young man named Kinsey, was shot by a discharge of a gun from one of the houses attacked, and although his body was perforated with upwards of 20 large pigeon shot, his wounds are not considered dangerous.

The same paper has a letter from a Cincinnati Emigrant, dated Velasco, 24 July, confirming the capture of the three Mexican vessels of provisions.

The steamboat St. Charles, on her passage from Independence to St. Louis, was burnt at Richmond landing. Loss estimated at \$12,000.

LOUISIANA ELECTIONS. Members of Congress.	
1st District,	Henry Johnson.
2d do	E. W. Ripley.
3d do	Rice Garland.

The following was received too late for publication previous to the late election; but as many of the facts related are designed to give information to the voters at the November election, we comply with the request of the writer.

TO THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY. If General Harrison is now qualified to be President of the United States, how does it happen that Capt. Mead, who fell, honored at the River Raisin, and the adopted son of Col. Jo. Davies, who fell at Tippecanoe, always denounced Gen. Harrison as an incompetent General, and the cause of Col. Davies' death.

How does it happen, that the gallant Col. Croghan defended Fort Stephenson with 120 men, when ordered by General Harrison to evacuate and burn the Fort, while Gen. Harrison was lying within twelve miles of Fort Stephenson with a force at least equal to that with which the enemy attacked Croghan?

Col. Croghan is now Inspector General of the United States army, and considers Gen. Harrison totally incompetent to fill any station, civil or military. How does it happen that Col. James Garrard, of Bourbon, and Col. Daniel Garrard, of Clay, Gen. Allen, of Green, Gen. Desha, Col. Barbee, Maj. Joseph Ego, (now Judge Ego) Col. Love, late member of Congress, Gov. Joseph Duncan, of Illinois, General Jennings, Maj. Faulkner, and Col. Samuel McKee, formerly a member of Congress from Garrard county, the two Davidsons, Col. James D. now Treasurer, and Capt. Mich. Craig, and the late Judge Montgomery, and Colonel Quarles, of Pulaski, all considered him an incompetent General, and is it not a fact, that Col. Jo. McDowell, who was Inspector General of the Kentucky

troops at the Thames, has declared a hundred times, that General Harrison was unwilling to pursue Proctor, and that he was no General. Is it not true, that the late Col. Richard Davenport has the same thing, but in more acrimonious terms. All of these distinguished gentlemen served under Harrison's own eye and had the best opportunity of judging of his character. But worst of all: if Gen. Harrison is now fit to be President almost in his dotage, how does it happen that Hon. R. P. Leitcher, pronounced the appointment of General Harrison as Minister to Columbia, a very bad one—an inconsiderable office compared with that of President of the United States, and acknowledged in the presence of a crowd of his fellow citizens, on Friday last, at Lancaster, in his speech in reply to Mr. Hise, that he did not at the time approve of Harrison's appointment, and believed Maj. Moore better qualified as Minister in the then revolutionary state of the country. If he (Harrison) is so distinguished a patriot, why did he resign his commission, and in the darkest period of the war.

Is it not true, and known to be so, by Col. Joshua Barbee of Mercer, and a host of others, that in the fall of 1812, General Harrison convened the field officers of the Regiments on the frontier, for the purpose of inducing them to memorialize the President and Secretary of War to displace Gen. Winchester, and confer the command upon him, (Harrison) and was not this vile and malicious intrigue defeated by the stern virtue of Col. Samuel McKee, who has repeated the fact a hundred times in the hearing of his friends in Garrard county, and elsewhere.

Judge Clark, the Harrison candidate for Governor, voted for the Compensation Bill, quarrelled with his Lieutenant Mr. Wickliffe, when both were members of Congress, and publicly rejoiced, (as did Gen. Metcalf) that Mr. Wickliffe had not received an appointment from Gen. Jackson, declaring that they had no confidence in Mr. Wickliffe.

Will any member of the Temperance Society vote for Judge Clarke.

Charles A. Wickliffe, who like Judge Clarke, has forced himself upon the party, not only voted for Gen. Jackson, but after the election of Mr. Adams, he waged a more bitter and unscrupulous warfare upon Mr. Clay than any man in Congress. He was member of the committee, and signed the report which charged Mr. Clay with buying Cook, of Illinois, and Scott, of Missouri;—he gave a certificate, and it was published in the celebrated pamphlet issued by the Central Committee at Washington, to establish the charge of a corrupt bargain between Messrs. Clay and Adams, and he collected the money from members of Congress to bear Jno. C. Rives' expenses to Kentucky to obtain the testimony embodied in that pamphlet. He was a noisy supporter of the Administration after all its policy had been developed, and entered the list as its champion nominally against Tom. Chilton, but really against Sansbury, Gales & Seaton's Reporter, defending the Administration with zeal if not ability, even visiting Chilton's district to expose him. The same Mr. Wickliffe recommended by his signature, the appointment of Amos Kendall as Fourth Auditor, as a reward for his having contributed to destroy Mr. Clay. Mr. Wickliffe offered a resolution to repeal the 25th section of the Judiciary act, and was denounced as an enemy to the Constitution, by every Clay press in the United States; but having pledged himself in an evil hour, not to take an office from General Jackson, and eight years being too long to wait, he jumped Jim Crow, and joined Mr. Calhoun's nullifying faction, hoping to break down Old Hickory at the end of four years, and to be rewarded for his apostasy. Yes, so identified was he with Calhoun, that he nominated and voted for Duff Green against Gales & Seaton, the supporters of Mr. Clay. Duff received only 25 votes of the nullifiers in Congress. Will proud and honest Clay men reward Mr. Wickliffe for all these services.

But Mr. Wickliffe now abuses Mr. Van Buren, manufactures facts as he goes, and supports Gen. Harrison and Frank Granger, the abolitionist and anti-slavery man, and reads letters and documents to elevate these men, and depress Mr. Van Buren, and Col. Johnson. All the opposition are now in the habit of quoting McAdams' history of the late war, to sustain General Harrison. What are the facts connected with this history, or romance rather? Gen. McAdams collected many materials for a history, and placed them in the hands of Worsley and Smith, to be printed at their own cost. They employed the celebrated Abolitionist, Dr. Buchanan, to revise the history; and he did it with a vengeance, aided by the modest Gen. Harrison, under whose eye all this gross flattery of himself, and rank injustice to others passed. Let it pass now for what it is worth.

JUSTICE.

July 26, 1836.

TEXAS. NEW ORLEANS, July 13. By the schooner Shenandoah, Captain Moore, which left Velasco, Texas, on the 4th inst. we receive some recent information from that country. The Mexican forces were about 120 miles distant from the Texian army, which was continually augmenting in numbers by the daily arrival of reinforcements. Between the 4th and 15th, it is believed there will be at least 850 additional troops more, which will have effected a junction with the main army.

The Texians are in fine spirits, the whole population turning out en masse, and every man pushing forward with alacrity, eager to engage with enemies who are vainly boasting that they will strew the earth with their rebellious foes. In consequence of a large amount of provisions, destined for the Mexican army, having been intercepted by some Texian troops, it is supposed that the Mexicans will suffer much from the want of necessary supplies. These provisions, thus intercepted, were the cargoes of the Fanny Butler and Watchman, the vessels published a few days since, as being detained at Copano, where they were still in detention, when the Shenandoah sailed.

The Texian schooner Invincible, schr. Union, the schr. Camanche, which was discharging her cargo, were all at Velasco the 4th instant. General Santa Anna was still in confinement at Columbia. Upon the whole, the prospects of the Texians are any thing but discouraging, and the great zeal manifested by them in preparing to meet their numerous foes augurs well for the result of the approaching conflict.

The Mexican forces, about 5000 strong, remain stationed at the Neches under the command of Grnoro. This probably is not the whole number of their army, but that portion only intended to act in advance of the main body. The Texians have by this time probably, much upwards of 3000 men. We were apprehensive that upon the arrival of General Houston, some difficulty might grow out of the appointment of Lamar to the command of the army. It is believed, however, that there would be no unpleasant feelings occasioned, and that Lamar would yield up the command, should it be desired by Gen. Houston. Archer, one of the commissioners from Texas, who with Messrs. Austin and Wharton have been through the U. States during the last winter and spring, is supposed will succeed President Burnett. These are some of the odds from Texas.

A Mr. Barts, or so called, died at Columbia before the sailing of the Shenandoah—whom it is believed is the Mr. Barton (he having assumed the name of Barts) who was the Cashier of the Bank of Albany, and who absconded with a large amount of the funds of that institution. About 15,000 was found in his possession after his death. It may be recollected that a large reward was offered for the apprehension of Barton, who, it was believed, had sailed for Havana, and it is quite probable that he is the same individual, who, anxious to retrieve his lost reputation, and title in some measure the goodings of an anxious mind, sought relief amidst a people agitated with the thrilling preparations for a severe combat.—Commercial Bulletin.

Texian Sch. of War, Liberty. NEW ORLEANS, June 30, 1836. To the Editors of the Metropolitans.

My present opportunity affords me time only for a brief and hurried scrawl rather for the purpose of assuring you that I have not forgotten, in the interest and pressure of my present duties, my promise of communicating to you occasional sketches of the events and things amidst which the chances and changes of war may throw me, than as having any material news at present to send you. I have resigned my commission in the United States service, and have hoisted to the peak of the gallant little vessel from which I date this, the flag, whose single star already gleams with a brighter ray of glory than has ever before adorned the flag of so young a nation—the star whose rays have streamed from the walls of the Alamo, and had lit the way to victory, on the plains of San Jacinto.

It would be impossible for me to convey an idea to you of the enthusiasm of all engaged in the Texian cause. Not a single misgiving intrudes in a single mind as to its glorious triumph. A high feeling of exasperation exists in relation to Santa Anna, and perhaps in a still greater degree to the dishonored dastard and miscreant Cos. It is not without the greatest difficulty, as I am informed by letters, that the Government can preserve their lives. We sent down in the Transport, on Sunday last 150 volunteers from Ohio; to-morrow 220 hunters of Kentucky (a noble set) will leave to join the army.—Col. Felix Huston crossed above, and has gone down with a fine regiment of Tennesseans. A letter from the President of the young republic to the agent here, which I have just seen, states that the Indians on the borders are becoming quiet again; there is no longer any apprehension of danger from the Camanches. The schooner Independence, bearing the flag of Commodore Hawkins, in company with this vessel, will sail on a cruise on Sunday. Our navy consists of six schooners, two guard steamboats [armed] and a guard brig, the Pocket, in Galveston bay. The army will not muster less than 3,500 strong. The government is at present at Velasco; the utmost harmony and confidence prevail, and every body is prepared and impatient to meet the enemy, knowing that this will be the last struggle through which the infant nation will have to pass—before her independence will be firmly established as a fact, so as to authorize the acceptance of it by your government at Washington.

Yours, truly.

The Detroit Daily Free Press of the 12th instant, says: "A requisition has been made, we learn, upon the commandant of the arsenal at Dearbornville, near this city, for arms and ammunition, from the commanding officers at Green Bay and Mackinaw, who were apprehensive of an attack from the Indians in the vicinity of those two posts. It is said that Black Hawk had sent the war belt into every Indian village, instigating the Indians to commit hostilities against the whites; but that his efforts were not seconded, but on the contrary repulsed by all the most influential chiefs in that section. We are pleased to learn subsequently that all apprehensions of a rise among the Indians had, as it is believed, by those who reside in that vicinity, ceased."

A letter from a Texian officer at Galveston, published in the Mobile Register, says that the whole Texian force then (June 22) in the field is about 1200 men. Another letter from an officer in the Texian navy, says that the army will muster not less than 3,500 strong for the new contest with the Mexican forces.

Specie.—This article is pouring in upon us abundantly, both from Mexico and England. The Ontario from London, which arrived on Thursday, brought \$625,000 in gold, and the Toronto, which arrived some days since, a still greater amount,—stated in the London papers at £200,000. It is a part of a loan of a million sterling, lent by some London capitalist to a newly established Bank in the United States, at 4 per cent. interest, and will be remitted in gold.

THE MOB IN CINCINNATI. On Saturday night, Cincinnati was a scene of violence. The tremendous excitement against the abolitionists broke forth into acts of fury, which were kept up from 8 o'clock in the evening until Sunday morning. The Printing-office of Mr. Birney, the abolitionist, was entirely demolished, his presses were thrown into the river, and his types shovelled into the streets. Five or six other houses were stormed and torn down. Guns, pistols, and knives were freely used. Several persons were killed and others badly wounded. A belief was prevalent on Sunday, that the affray would be renewed on Sunday night with redoubled ferocity and with still more murderous consequences.

LOUIS. Jour.

GEN. HARRISON.—The hero of North Bend and former of Tippecanoe is said to be on his way to the Hot Springs in Virginia, and the Albany Evening Journal expresses the wish that he would visit the State of New York. The wish arising from that hangs upon his prospects has no doubt rendered a visit to the Hot Springs quite necessary. A visit to New York would undoubtedly turn him into an idol.—Balt. R. p.

From the Ohio Magician. A QUANDARY.

The circular recently issued by the President, specifying the kind of money which shall hereafter be received in payment for public lands, and guarding against the speculations of companies and combinations of individuals, has thrown the whigs all aback! It has disarmed them of a mighty Tippecanoe war-cub, one with which they expected to belabor the administration and its supporters from the present moment until the election. But all show fortune varies! Instead of presenting a bold front and an impenetrable phalanx, the poor patriots are perfectly hors de combat.

We cannot pity them. Their own "devoted patriotism" has brought this evil upon them. We do not know what they were fighting for, unless for an arrangement, such as that of which they now complain. They let loose their whole kennel upon the administration, the office holder, land speculator, and the "pet banks." They charged the administration—they "swore terribly" about the office holders speculating in public lands and upon public funds—and they said many very hard things about the "pet banks" loaning money, in an unauthorized manner, to the office holders and to the favorites of government.—Well, they certainly believed what they said—they will not now, we hope, pretend that they knew these charges to be unfounded, and that they repeated them merely for effect—and believing, what could they, as honest patriots, desire, other than a reformation of these abuses? Why, then, do they kick against a project for which they labored, and seemed so very anxious to have adopted?

This discontent, dissatisfaction and disappointment, exhibits in plain and striking colors, the true character of the leaders of the whig party. To-day they cry aloud for reform—to-morrow the reform asked for is made—on the day following, those who sought the reform denigrate it, and vilify and condemn those who effected it.

This is whiggery and its consistency—these are the leather spectacles which they throw over the eyes of their misguided followers.

If the honest whigs—those who are so in their nature—are still disposed to confide in either the sincerity or the veracity of their leaders—in men who neither blush nor hesitate to make the broadest and boldest assertions, however groundless—in men who trifle with their friendship, and chuckle over their unsuspecting dupes—If the whigs are determined to commit their destinies to the keeping of such men, we can only say let them do so—the time must come when the "gall'd jade will wince."

state of insensibility from which she could not be aroused, and she expired in about 2 hours afterwards.

It is only a week or two since we noted the death of a young lady of this city from the same cause as above. It is strange that people will tamper with articles the deleterious effects of which they are ignorant.—N. Y. Com.

The Gazette de Sante (Gazette of Health) a medical journal of Paris, contains the following paragraph: "M. Marochetti, the surgeon at the hospital of Moscow, being in the Ukraine in 1813, was requested to give assistance to fifteen persons who had received the bite of a dog. A deputation of aged men waited upon him, and entreated he would administer help to the unfortunate persons, through a peasant who had acquired a high reputation for curing hydrophobia. M. Marochetti consented on certain conditions. The country doctor then administered to fourteen of the persons confided to him in a peculiar way. The fifteenth a young girl, was treated in the ordinary way, for the purpose of proving the effect of both modes of treatment. To each of the fourteen, he gave daily, one pound and a half of the decoction of the buds of yellow broom flowers, and he examined twice a day under the tongue, the place where, according to his statement, little swellings were found containing the virus of madness. These swellings arose the third or ninth day, and were seen by Marochetti very soon after they appeared. They were touched with a red hot needle, after which the patient gurgled the part with the decoction of broom. The result of this treatment was, that the fourteen patients were cured in six weeks, whilst the young girl, treated differently, died on the seventh day in convulsions of madness. Three years afterwards, M. Marochetti paid a visit to the fourteen persons, and found them all doing well."

N. B. It is hoped that every humane Editor will give the above a place in their paper.

Mr. George Hancock, of Boston, passenger in the brig Ottoman, from Gibraltar, is the bearer of despatches from Morocco.

These despatches relate, we suppose, to the negotiation reported abroad to be going on between our President and his Majesty of Morocco, for a foothold in the Mediterranean. Mr. Hodgson, said to be the agent of the United States in this transaction, left New York, we observed, on his return to Europe, a few days ago.

MARRIED.—On the 12th ult. by the Rev. John A. Gano, Mr. J. R. Callahan to Miss Mary Ann Hoffman of this county.

DIED.—In Mississippi, on the 15th ult. col. William Ward, formerly of Scott county.

FIVE CENTS REWARD AND NO CHARGES PAID.

THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension and return of an apprentice to the Farming Business named WILLIAM BIEVER. Said Biever was apprenticed to me by the Fayette County Court, and ran away on the 24th ult. All persons are hereby forbid to harbor him, employ him, or contract with him, as I am determined to enforce the law against all such.

GEO. A. WEBER, Fayette county, Aug. 4.—43-3t

THE TRIAL OF R. P. ROBINSON, of the City of New York, for the murder of Miss Helen Jewett—for sale at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette.

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\$2000 WILL be bet that Angora will beat Rodolph, and \$2000 that Lilac will beat Mistletoe, at the Louisville Races, next fall. Enquire of the Editors of the Intelligencer.

chLI Lexington, July 29, 1836.—42-1f

J. T. FRAZER & CO. HAVING discontinued the Tailoring Business, have placed their notes and accounts with the undersigned for collection. Those indebted will please come forward and discharge their accounts immediately, otherwise we are instructed to place them in suit.

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Dr. J. M. BUSH, WILL practice Medicine, Surgery, and Obstetrics, in Lexington and its vicinity. He occupies the same office with Dr. Dudley, (at the old stand) where he may be found during the day: At night at Mrs. Crittenden's Boarding House, Jordan's Row. Lexington, July 23, 1836.—41-3m

LAND FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction, on the 5th day of October next, on the premises, 110 or 120 acres of Land lying on Dry Run, adjoining the farm of Wm. Nourse, in Mercer county, nearly central between the towns of Danville, Harpersburg and Perryville. Sixty or seventy acres cleared and under fence, the balance well timbered. There is a good two story hewed-log house, and barn newly built (not finished); good lasting water.

At the same time and place will be sold, one new Wagon and Gear; one comfortable family (2 horse) Carriage and Farming Utensils, and Household Furniture. Likewise, 5 or 7 head of young Horses and some young Cattle. Sold at F. Nourse, deceased. The terms will be made known on the day of Sale.

BERNARD GAINES, THOS. MCCLANAHAN, Esrs. of the last will and testament of July 25, 1836.—41-1ds E. F. Nourse.

The Olive Branch at Danville will insert once a week until day of sale and call on the Executors for payment.

WANTED TO HIRE. A NURSE, 14 or 15 years of age. Enquire at the Kentucky Gazette Office. July 14.—37-2

TO JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS. ONE or two steady, industrious Journeymen Printers will meet with constant employment, if immediate application is made at this Office. Lexington, July 28, 1836.

DEATH FROM OIL OF TANSY.—A young lady named Mary E. Hayward, aged 26 years, died at Providence, on Sunday last, from taking a dose of oil of tansy. When the family returned from church she was found on the floor in a

state of insensibility from which she could not be aroused, and she expired in about 2 hours afterwards.

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TOILETTE SALOON
GEO. W. TUCKER,
 Barber & Fashionable Hair Dresser,
 (Sign of the Highland Columba, Main street,
 Lexington, Ky., nearly opposite the Phoenix
 Hotel.)

CONTINUES all branches of the business in
 his usual fashionable and tasteful style.
 From his long experience, having made the prin-
 ciples of the TONSORIAN art his study, and per-
 fecting in its practice his aim, he feels confident, that
 the most fastidious, will acknowledge themselves
 gratified with his performance, as being all that
 could reasonably desire.

Though his business has much increased since
 the public have become acquainted with the
 comforts he offers, yet gentlemen need not fear
 that on that account they will be neglected, or
 obliged to wait, for he has employed competent
 and obliging aid in every part of the establish-
 ment, and gives to the oversight of the whole, his
 own constant personal attention.

He has just received the latest Philadelphia and
 New York Fashions for HAIR DRESSING,
 both for Gentlemen and Young Misses; and to
 his part of the business will give his particular in-
 dividual attention.

To the philosophical among his patrons, he
 would say, that, if desired, he will cut the hair so
 as to exhibit phenologically the intellectual en-
 dowments and moral character.

G. W. T. has just received a large assort-
 ment of FANCY ARTICLES, consisting of
 Cosmetics, Stocks, Combs, Collars, German
 Pipes, Siamese Musical Snuff Boxes, (a superior
 article), Magnetic Fish and Geese, Soaps, finest
 quality of Hair Brushes, Tooth Washes and Pow-
 ders, Gentlemen and Ladies' Pocket Books and
 Purses, Gentlemen and Ladies' Suspenders, a fine
 assortment of Ladies' Hair Work, Wigs and Top
 Pieces (assorted colors), fine Razors and Straps,
 Children's Toys of every description, Tea sets,
 &c., a fine assortment of Playing Cards, Back-
 gammon Boards and Chessmen; also Tapers and
 Lucifer Matches, some fine Havana Cigars, Ca-
 nadian Tobacco and Snuff; Ward's Vegetable
 Hair Oil, Indian Oil and Indian Dye, for coloring
 red and grey hairs a beautiful black, without
 injury to skin or hair;—and other articles too nu-
 merous to mention.

G. W. T. has a mode of operating upon the
 head peculiarly his own, which gives unexampled
 satisfaction to those who submit their head to
 thought to his magic manipulations, brightening
 up the summer evening dulness of the wearied,
 and smoothing the wrinkles on the brow of care.
 No description can do it justice—it must be tried
 to be appreciated.

In the rear of the Toilette Saloon the attention
 of his customers is attracted by the spacious, con-
 venient, healthful, and luxurious

Mediterranean Baths,
 which gave general satisfaction last year,
 but which have since undergone a thorough repair
 and improvement; and are now ready to adminis-
 ter cold, warm, tepid, or salt Baths, from 5 o'-
 clock, a. m., to 10 p. m.

In regard to his whole Establishment, he in-
 vites the citizens of Lexington and vicinity, to call
 and extend the patronage, already so liberally be-
 stowed upon him, for which they shall have his
 thanks and his best exertions to please.

May 24, 1836.—27-1f

WANTED—Two Apprentices to the Barber-
 ing and Hairdressing Business. Youths from 12
 to 15 and 18 years, who can come well recom-
 mended, will be preferred.

G. W. TUCKER.
 The Observer & Reporter and Intelligencer
 will add the above to G. W. T.'s advertise-
 ment already in their papers.

DOCTORS CROSS AND JOUETT,
 Having settled in the city of Lexington,
 offer their services to the public as

Physicians, Surgeons and Accoucheurs.
 Dr. Cross begs leave to remind the public, that
 while in Europe, under the great masters of the
 art, he paid particular attention to the subject of
LITHOTRIPSY, and now proposes to relieve
 those afflicted with *Stone or calculus*, by an op-
 eration, in which no cutting instrument is employed,
 and which is also, comparatively, destitute of both
 pain and danger.

Office Main street, immediately above Bren-
 nan's Hotel.
 Lexington, April 16, 1836.—15-1f

LAND FOR SALE.
 THE Subscriber offers for sale the **TRACT**
OF LAND, upon which he now resides,
 and a quarter mile east of Nicholasville, con-
 taining **130 Acres**, all enclosed under good
 fence; forty or fifty acres Wood Land; a fine
 young Orchard; a never-failing Spring; comfort-
 able Dwelling and good outbuildings.

Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to
 call immediately, as the subscriber intends sell-
 ing the first good offer.
 W. T. MILES.
 May 12, 1836.—20-1f

NOTICE.
 CIRCUMSTANCES having transpired,
 which renders it expedient for me to consum-
 mate an intended partnership with **Ingersoll &
 McClelland** for the construction of the stone work
 at the Cliffs, on Kentucky river.—The business
 in future will be conducted in their names, and
 they will be responsible for all contracts and busi-
 ness connected with this work from the commence-
 ment to the close of their operations.

Their characters as contractors, and their busi-
 ness habits will, no doubt, sufficiently recommend
 them to the company and the public

JAMES COOK.
 April 23,—15-4 — Dayton Dm Herald.

DAILY STAGE
 FOR CINCINNATI.
 THE stages on the direct route from Lexing-
 ton to Cincinnati, will leave the office at
 Brennan's every day at 3 o'clock P. M. and arrive
 next morning at 10; Leave Cincinnati every
 morning by six and arrive same evening by 10,
 sixteen hours from port to port, fare six dollars,
 route is perhaps as pleasant to travel as any;
 the roads are now fine, the teams, coaches, and
 drivers are not surpassed anywhere, drivers of
 skill and entirely of sober habits; teams well
 broke and perfectly safe; coaches new and of
 pleasant size and in no case will more than nine
 passengers be admitted inside, no accident has
 occurred on this route during the season so
 far, is the only assurance we offer of the disposi-
 tion of the proprietors to receive that patronage
 which the public may think proper to bestow.

FRATT & GAINES, Proprietors.
 Lexington July 5, 1836.—3m

The Observer will insert Buss and Stage Passes.

JERAMINE CIRCUIT, Set. Aprl
Term, 1836.
JAMES SHIELD, Complainant
against
WILLIAM PRICE'S Heirs, &c. Defendants,
IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the Complainant by his coun-
 sel and on his motion and it appearing to the sat-
 isfaction of the Court that the Defendants, George
 Withers and Martha, his wife, the unknown heirs
 of Merriam C. Bradshaw and Eliza, his wife,
 John Haydon and Mary, his wife, Winifred E.
 Price, the unknown heirs of Napoleon J. Price,
 John W. Price, Peter Withers and Evelina, his
 wife, Joseph Hughes and Cassandra, his wife,
 Samuel Hughes and Mary, his wife, — Stephens
 and Polixeney, his wife, David Dale and
 Louisa, his wife, the unknown heirs of Spencer
 Clark and Betsey, his wife, William Homes and
 Susan, his wife, Joseph Drake and Martha, his
 wife, the unknown heirs of Mary Bradshaw, dec'd.
 — Hatchy and Sally, his wife, American
 Kirtley and Milton Kirtley, William L. Martin
 and wife are, and are acknowledged by the said
 Complainant, to be inhabitants of this Common-
 wealth and having failed to answer the Complain-
 ant's bill agreeably to law and the rules of this Court—
 it is therefore ordered that unless they do within
 the first day of the next July term of this Court and
 answer the Complainant's bill, the same shall be
 taken for confessed against them; and it is further
 ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in
 some authorized newspaper of this State, for two
 calendar months in succession.

A Copy—test, D. B. PRICE, clk jcc
 19-31 By JOHN FLETCHER, d c

WAY CAR.

 A CAR will leave MIDWAY every morn-
 ing at 7 o'clock, and returning, will leave
 Lexington every afternoon at 5 o'clock.

CHAS. LEWIS,
 Master of Transportation.

June 16—30-1f

FRESH FLOUR
 A LOT of superior Family Flour, with a
 superior brand, in barrels and half barrels to
 suit purchasers, kept constantly on hand and for
 sale by
 R. LONG, Mill-st.
 Lex. July 4, 1836.

200 BARRELS of good goose creek salt
 No. 1, together with an excellent assort-
 ment of the very best Family Groceries for
 sale by
 R. LONG, Mill-st.
 Lex. July 4, 1836.

200 BOTTLES of superior Old Port
 Wine do do do
 300 Madaria, No. 1.
 for sale by
 R. LONG, Mill-st.
 Lex. July 4, 1836.—36-3m.

SINGLE LEVER
STRAW CUTTER.
 A simple and very valuable Machine.

THE undersigned having obtained letters pa-
 tent for an improvement on the Single Lever
 Straw Cutter, informs the public generally,
 that he has on hand a small lot of this highly
 improved Machine, which he offers for sale at his
 shop, near the Old Steam Mill. A supply will
 also be kept in Louisville, at the commission store
 of Messrs. Barker and Clark, who have already
 sold several of the machines for him. The under-
 signed is also prepared to sell individuals, Coun-
 ty or State Rights in any part of the Union. The
 Machine has been tested by various competent
 judges, who prefer it for its durability and cheap-
 ness. Compared with others, it is deemed the
 best, as it can be worked by a small boy, and is
 simple and easily kept in order. He hopes his
 friends and farmers generally will give him a call,
 examine the machine minutely, and satisfy them-
 selves with regard to the value and importance of
 the improvement. He refers below to gentlemen
 who have tested the machine and have it now in
 use.
 JAMES M. WOODFOLK, Patentee.
 Oldham county, Ky.

REFERENCES.
 Wm P Rodman, Gibson Taylor,
 Isaac Phillips, Amasa Thompson,
 Seth Carington, Lewis Blakemore,
 Burrell Black, Abraham Smith,
 Francis Wells, James Mount,
 John Calender, John Foible,
 Dr Wm Campbell, James Calloway,
 Adam Shrader, Wm Eddy.

Oldham county, Henry county.
 A model of the above machine can be seen at
 Mr. John Hampton's stable, nearly opposite
 Brennan's Hotel.

Letters addressed to the Patentee at the West-
 port Post Office, Oldham county, Ky., will be
 punctually attended to.
 Lexington, July 25, 1836.—40-3f

MONEY LOST.
 500 DOLLARS REWARD. Lost in the
 town of Frankfort, on the morning
 of the 4th inst., between Weisiger's tavern
 and the head of the inclined plane, a sealed pack-
 et containing **THREE THOUSAND DOL-
 LARS**, in 500 notes of the Bank of Kentucky,
 payable all payable at the mother Bank at Louis-
 ville. The envelope was sealed, and the notes
 doubled in the middle, and as well as recollected,
 endorsed on the envelope as follows: "3000
 to pay a note in the Lexington Branch Bank,
 drawn by Smith & Keats, or George Keats, to the
 order of John Brand, Esq."

The above reward will be paid to any person
 who will deliver the package to Mr. Peter Dui-
 len, in Frankfort, to Messrs. Smith & Keats, in
 Louisville, or to myself in Lexington.

Banks and others may help to the discovery by
 taking notice of whom they receive notes of the
 above description.
 D. A. SAYRE.
 Lexington, Ky. Feb. 10, 1836. mar. 19-11-1f

JABEZ BEACH.
 AT this Coach Depository opposite General
 Combs', on Main street, respectfully informs
 the citizens of Kentucky, that he has now on the
 way, and expects to receive about the middle of
 May, a splendid assortment of

CARRIAGES.
 Manufactured expressly for him, in New Ark. N.
 Jersey, consisting of Coaches, Barouches, Bug-
 gies, &c. &c. His customers may be assured,
 that the Carriages are made of the best materials,
 and in the first style of Elegant and Substantial
 Workmanship.

J. B. will keep a number of hands in his shop,
 and is at all times ready to repair Carriages, and
 has no doubt of giving entire satisfaction to his
 customers.
 Lexington, April 30, 1836.—17-1f

FOR SALE. A half league of land, in
 Austin's Colony, Texas, very eligibly situ-
 ated on Dick's or Dickson's Creek, a navigable
 stream, emptying into Galveston Bay, at whose
 mouth the town of Pothwater is laid out, com-
 manding a fine harbor. The above tract was
 selected for the proprietor by persons familiar with
 every league in the Colony—it consists of a mix-
 ture of prairie and timbered land, and is the finest
 that can be, for the cultivation of Cotton or Sugar,
 all conditions having been fulfilled, and expenses
 paid. It is recommended to persons disposed to
 emigrate to Texas, as saving much trouble, ex-
 pense and delay. Inquire at this office.
 Box A-27, 1836.—19-1f

TO THE IMPARTIAL PUBLIC.

VARIOUS rumors being of late very industri-
 ously circulated, designed and started to
 prejudice the moral character of the Sisters of
 Charity, who conduct St. Catherine's Female
 Academy in this city, and of the Rev. Edward
 McMahon, who is now absent from the city, cal-
 culated to injure their school, if credited, I have
 taken the trouble to ascertain the origin of those
 rumors, and have found that they have no basis
 in truth or probability; and consequently must be
 the result of envy, malice, or recklessness wickedness.

Having female relatives and others under my
 guardianship, who are daily inmates of that insti-
 tution, and will so continue, and whose reputation
 I desire to maintain to be their lives or mine, and
 the heavenly and practical virtues of the Sis-
 ters of Charity, and the extraordinary purity of
 conduct and moral worth of the Rev. E. McMa-
 huan, I feel justified, upon my own personal re-
 sponsibility, and without the suggestion of any hu-
 man being, to state, that if any recent individual
 will make a charge of immoral conduct, in any
 definite form, against the said Sisters of Charity,
 or either of them, or against the said Rev. E. McMa-
 huan, I will and do pronounce such individual
 a wicked calumniator of innocence; and I will
 add those words to be strictly actionable, as
 much so, and as injurious, as if I were to charge
 such an individual with being a cold blooded as-
 sassin, or guilty of any other felony, and I will
 guard all that I am worth, or ever expect to be,
 upon the issue.

I would not thus obtrude myself upon the pub-
 lic, if it were not for the cruel and unremitted ef-
 forts which are made to poison the public mind
 against the religion in which it was my fortune to
 be born & educated, & upon which those nearest
 and dearest to me, in common with a large ma-
 jority of christendom, rely for eternal salvation, and
 to persecute and deprive Catholics of the liberty
 of conscience, by rendering them, and their pas-
 tors and institutions odious and suspected, and by
 slandering meritorious and helpless females of
 that denomination. The subjoined statement of
 the Hon. James E. Davis, Mayor of the City of
 Lexington, and Charleston Hunt, Esq. and the Hon.
 Fielding L. Turner, will, I am sure, be satisfac-
 tory to a just community.

THOMAS M. HICKEY.
 Lexington, 24th July, 1836.

Certain reports having been circulated prejudi-
 cial to the moral character of the Rev. Edward
 McMahon, and calculated to injure that highly
 respectable and useful institution in this city, con-
 ducted by the Sisters of Charity, the undersigned
 visited the school to learn what foundation there
 was for said reports; they had known Mr. McMa-
 huan intimately for several years, and had always
 considered him a pious christian, and a most ex-
 cellent man, and two of us had been patrons of
 the institution, and they are gratified to say, that
 in the investigation of the facts that gave rise to
 the rumors unfavorable to Mr. McMahon, nothing
 was heard calculated to weaken, in the slightest
 degree, our entire and unqualified confidence in
 the purity of his life as a man or a christian, and
 in the institution.

We had a private and unreserved interview
 with the friends of the school, and present the fol-
 lowing facts from them: That on the evening of
 the 21st inst. the female boarders at the school,
 who numbered about thirty, and occupied two up-
 per rooms in the dormitory, were about retiring to
 bed, having in the room a lighted lamp; two
 small girls about 7 and 10 years of age were in
 the lower room with one of the Sisters, having al-
 so a light. The sister retired to her room for a few mo-
 ments, when some one came to the door, which
 was unlocked, and knocked loudly at it, and then
 knocked loudly at the window shutter. The lit-
 tle girls ran up stairs and told what they had
 heard,—some of the younger girls commenced
 screaming, which became contagious, and several
 of them screamed and upset the lamp. This oc-
 curred about eight o'clock in the evening, some
 twenty yards from the main dwelling occupied by
 the sisters, in a populous part of the city, where
 the screams of a single female would bring hun-
 dreds to her assistance in a few moments. Mr.
 McMahon at the time, was engaged at vesper, or
 evening service in the community in a different
 house. All the girls, who are of various ages,
 from six to sixteen, declared promptly and indig-
 nantly, that nothing occurred to create the slight-
 est suspicion that Mr. McMahon had any agency
 in the alarm. They expressed the opinion, in
 which we fully concur, that the knocking was the
 work of some mischievous boy, black or white,
 who wished to amuse himself by alarming them,
 the yard being thrown open to the street, by the
 buildings of the church now in progress. The fore-
 going are literally all the facts that have given
 rise to the reports unfavorable to Mr. McMahon.
 The public will doubtless consider a slight
 basis upon which to found charges injurious to a
 respectable man,—and to meritorious females,
 whose lives are dedicated to the cause of educa-
 tion and charity.

JAS. E. DAVIS,
 CHARLTON HUNT,
 F. L. TURNER.

Emporium of Fashion.
 Gentlemen's Outfitting and Furnishing
 Establishment.

T. RANIN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
MAIN-ST. LEXINGTON, KY.

WOULD announce to his friends and the
 public generally, that he is now receiving
 a full and complete assortment of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERS & VESTING
 Of the latest fashions, together with an extensive
 variety of Gentlemen's, Youth's and Children's
 ready made Clothing, of clean and summer wear,
 with every description of Fancy Articles in his
 line, rather superior to any thing offered in this
 market. They were bought in the East with
 great care, for Cash, and will be sold low for the
 same material. The clothes were manufactured
 expressly for himself, and are warranted to be in
 the height of the fashion, and in the best manner

SHIRTS.
 Linen, Cotton and Silk, Shirts; Plain
 and Ruffled Bosom Gingham do.; Col-
 lars, &c.

WALKING CANES.
 Fancy, Sword, Whalebone and Gold
 Tipped Walking Canes.

TAILORS' SHEARS, &c.
 Heinisch's improved Tailor's Shears,
 Trimmers, Small Points and Barber's
 Shears.

STOCKS, &c.
 A new style of Stocks and Silk Bos-
 oms.

FROCKS AND PANTS.
 Super Silk Frocks and Pants for
 Youths and Children.

DRESS AND FROCK COATS, &c.
 Super Bombazine Dress and Frock
 Coats and Pants.

SUMMER CLOTHING, &c.
 Morning Gowns, and Summer Clothing
 of all varieties.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND
VESTINGS.
 Which he will make up to order, in the most
 fashionable and best style of workmanship.

Orders from a distance shall be promptly attend-
 ed to. Thankful for the very liberal patronage
 heretofore received, he solicits a continuance of
 the same.

(G) The Fashions, punctuality and neatness
 of work, shall be faithfully attended to,
 Lex. April 27, 1836.—19-1f

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the board of Directors of "the
 Lexington Fire, Life and Marine Insurance
 Company," it was resolved, that a call of FIVE
 DOLLARS per share be made on the stockhold-
 ers, payable on the first Monday in June next.
 A. O. NEWTON, Secretary,
 Lex. F. L. and M. Ins. Co.

FOR SALE.
 THE well known three story BRICK
 HOUSE on Main street, occupied
 formerly by Morrison and Bradley, and at present
 by Messrs. Isles and Wright as a Dry Good Store.
 This extensive property, 30 feet front, running
 back to Water street opposite the Rail Road
 Warehouse, contains a brick Stable, Carriage
 house and other buildings; forming altogether a
 most valuable possession for stores and family resi-
 dence. For terms apply at my residence on the
 premises.
 LUCY D. GATEWOOD.
 Lexington, May 19, 1836.—22-1f

JUST RECEIVED.
 A LOT of SUPERIOR FLOUR, manufac-
 tured by L. W. Smith expressly for family
 use—warranted superior. For sale by
 JOHN W. HUNT & SON.
 Lexington, May 16, 1836.—22-2m

FIRE.
 RISKS of Insurance will be taken by the Lex-
 ington Fire, Life and Marine Insurance
 Company, on Buildings or Furniture in town or
 country. Specifications in writing, to be left
 with the subscriber.
 A. O. NEWTON, Secretary.
 Lexington, May 13, 1836.—22-1f

REMOVAL.
CABINET MAKING.
 THE subscriber respect-
 fully informs his old
 customers, and the public gen-
 erally, that he has removed
 his **CABINET SHOP** and
 Dwelling House to the stand
 formerly occupied by J. J.
 McWhorter, on Main Street,
 immediately opposite the Masonic Hall, where
 all articles in his line of business can be had on
 short notice and good terms. He invites all wish-
 ing to purchase to call upon him.

KANNOY'S PATENT BEDSTEADS
 made to order on short notice.
 JOSEPH MILWARD.
 Lexington, Dec. 12, 1835.—2-1f

NEW STORE.
 (No. 4, Cheapside between Dr. Wal-
 lace's Book Store and J. D. Swift's
 Wholesale Grocery.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his
 friends and the public generally, that he
 has just received from the City of New York, a
 complete assortment of

Dry Goods.
 suitable for the present season; and having fore-
 sold an agency in this City, to purchase and import
 his goods, he will be able to sell at very reduced
 prices, for cash. His assortment consists, in part,
 of the following articles:

Super Blue Cloths; Black do
 Violet do; Brown do
 Coat Brown—new style
 Invisible Grey; Polish do
 Bottle do; Pea do
 London Smoke, Bronze do
 Cadet Mix; Silver Grey
 Single milled Cassimere; Double do
 Super Blue and Black do—cheap
 Abbotford Plaid—new style
 Pink Mix, double and single milled
 Ribbed Cassimere do, and do with every other
 description.

Super Vestings
 Super Super Satins—English and French
 And Summer Vestings of every description,
 quality, and price.

Bombazines and Thibet Cloths, cheaper than
 ever offered in the City, and of SUPERIOR
 QUALITY.

HATS, BOOTS, AND SHOES,
 BEST QUALITY; Prunella, Morocco, and Kid
 Boots; Prunella, Morocco, and Kid
 Umbrellas, Collets, Bosoms, Stocks, Cravats,
 d Pocket Handkerchiefs.
 Fine fig'd Satins, Silks, and Shawles
 Plain Silks
 Painted Muslins, and French Prints
 French, English, and Domestic Chintz
 Fine Plaid Muslins
 Figured Swiss, Jaconet, and Book Muslins
 Dainty
 Furniture Prints, and Drapery Muslin
 Bleached, Brown, and Plaid do
 Cotton Osanburgs, (a heavy article for negro
 shirting.)

LADIES' SHOES.
 White, Black, and Blue Satin, French Moroc-
 co, Kid, and Kid-lined Prunella,
 Bonnets, Parasols, Gloves, and Hosiery of ev-
 ery description.

Together with a full and complete assortment of
 in his line.
 J. T. FRAZER.

P. S. Arrangements are made to receive New
 Goods every sixty days. Merchants from the
 country are respectfully invited to call, as they
 can be supplied at New York wholesale prices,
 with carriage.
 Lexington, Ky., May 27, 1836.—25-1f

KENAWHA SALT.
 A LOT of No. 1, KENAWHA SALT, just
 received and for sale by
 JOHN W. HUNT & SON.
 Lexington, May 18.—22-2m

Stimulating Liniment No. 1.
 AN IMPROVEMENT OF JEWETT'S STIMULATING
 LINIMENT, No. 2,
 Manufactured and sold by M. L. Lewis, whole-
 sale and retail.

THIS LINIMENT is celebrated for its
 soothing and stimulating qualities, to those
 who are in pain. It has a decided advantage
 over all other Liniments known, as it is not so
 volatile, there is a body to it which keeps the ar-
 ticles of stimulant from escaping from the system,
 and when the absorbent vessels take up the sub-
 stance of the Liniment, it puts the system into
 action, and then the covering is thrown off, and
 perspiration makes its appearance.

The following certificate will show to the read-
 er, what has long been known, and what has
 towards relieving those who have used it, who
 were sorely afflicted with pain.

We, the undersigned, having used Dr. Lewis's
 Liniment, believe it to be as good as is recom-
 mended.

Dr. J. R. CUNNINGHAM.
 Dr. W. M. CONSTANT.
 Dr. W. M. GUFFIN,
 Dr. C. N. LUSK.

The above Liniment, & a general assortment of
 BOTANIC MEDICINES for sale at THE
 BOTANIC DRUG STORE, Main Cross-st.
 H. T. N. BENEDICT, Agent.

Just received, Ap. Cayenne; Gum Myrrh, and
 Pulv. Slip. Elm, of superior quality.
 H. T. N. BENEDICT, Agt.
 Lexington, June 21.—32-3m

A MAN of industrious and steady habits, who
 would engage to take charge of a FEATH-
 ER RENOVATING establishment, at profitable em-
 ployment, by applying to the Editor of the Ken-
 tucky Gazette.
 July 21.—80-1f

NEW GOODS FOR 1836.

SAMUEL ROBINSON & CO.
 Are now receiving their

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,
 COMPRISING a very general assortment of
 nearly every variety of Fancy and Staple
 Articles, usually kept in Dry Good Houses; a-
 mong which are a choice lot of Cloths and Cassim-
 eres; Men and Boys' Summer Goods; Hats and
 Ladies' Bonnets, Boots and Shoes—Also, Hard-
 ware, Queensware, and China in Tea and Dinner
 Sets, Groceries, &c. They respectfully invite
 their customers and friends to call and examine.
 April 2, 1836.—13-1f

MAYES & BLANCHARD.

JUDGE MAYES & HORACE F. BLAN-
CHARD,